

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

MORRISON O. MATTHEWSON

EDITOR

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CHARLES S. CRANE, Manager.

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DEMOCRATIC STUPIDITY.

It is hard to determine what particular line of reasoning induced the Democratic members of the house yesterday to line up as a party against the courtesy resolution of thanks addressed to Governor Frear. The resolution in its preamble took the ground that the term of the Governor is at an end, and if the Democrats had had any degree of intelligence they should have welcomed the opportunity of endorsing that understanding of the gubernatorial situation, after which endorsement, common sense—if the Democrats really lack the common courtesy their votes indicate—should urge them to vote with the majority.

When the Democrats of the house refused also to endorse the actions of the Delegate to Congress they showed little political acumen and lost the opportunity handed them by the house Republicans to make the latter look supremely foolish. They should have unanimously kokuaed and given Kaho the credit he deserves for making the Democratic victory on Oahu possible. They should have officially welcomed Kaho to their party, because he had in everything else but name become a Democrat, accepting Democratic aid in his fight against a Republican administration and choosing his only councillors and confidantes from among the Democrats. When he ran again for congress he stepped back temporarily among those Republicans who would accept him and that is the reason why on this island he was badly beaten and the Republicans who consorted with him were snowed under.

Many Oahu Democrats, dazzled by winning at the polls, have not as yet been able to realize how it happened. Windy Kaniho, Too Bad Kalkiela, and two or three others of that peculiarly Democratic type, have the idea still struggling away back in their dense intellects that their superior personalities have something to do with their presence in the legislature. Mayor Fern's bleating for "more power" is an outward exhibition of the same Democratic ignorance of the situation.

The Democrats who are keeping quiet are those who appreciate the fact that it was Republican dissension, induced by Kaho, and not Democratic astuteness which won Oahu for democracy. The Democrats who are braying probably never will appreciate this.

EXPOSED AND SQUEALING.

Lacking in the knowledge that when it is noon in Washington it is early morning in Honolulu, the afternoon paper yesterday started in to lay the groundwork for another of its frequent attempts at self-glorification, announcing that "by arrangements with the Associated Press, the Star-Bulletin tomorrow afternoon will be enabled to print the full text of the newly-inducted President's inaugural address." The publication of this announcement was an attempt to make the public believe that in some way the afternoon paper was about to display great enterprise and was to receive by cable the text of the inaugural address, when, as a matter of fact, every daily paper in the United States holding membership in the Associated Press had received by mail the full text of what the President would say.

The difference of time between Honolulu and Washington allowed the publication of that address in The Advertiser yesterday morning, which not only beat the afternoon paper but exposed the fake it was preparing to spring. Naturally the Star-Bulletin is peeved, but its anger yesterday at being exposed did not prevent it from stealing a fair share of the wireless news this paper published in the morning, just as it does every day, passing off news culled from The Advertiser as "Special to the Star-Bulletin." Readers of the afternoon paper may have noticed that on those days when the regular wireless news is missing from The Advertiser in the morning the "cable" service of the afternoon paper is very skimpy.

Our afternoon friend took a column editorially to denounce The Advertiser for taking advantage of the opportunity the difference in time between Honolulu and the National Capital afforded in giving Advertiser readers the President's inaugural address at their breakfast table, but it failed to use any of the space at its disposal to explain the rank fake it attempted on Monday regarding the parade of the Suffragists at Washington. That parade was broken up and three hundred persons injured, yet the "Associated Press Cable" to the Star-Bulletin gravely announced:

Not a single hitch came to mar the perfection of the arrangements of the women committees, and of all the thousands in line no one straggled, and none failed to carry the banner of their cause. The sight of the fluttering, dancing flags, the bright dresses of the women marchers, with the more somber costumes of the many men in the procession made a sight that will live long in the memory of the Washingtonians and visitors who saw the parade.

It is unnecessary to tell any one of intelligence that not a word of this was cabled to Honolulu by the Associated Press or by anyone else, neither was there a word cabled to Honolulu to justify a syllable of the words quoted. Yet the paper which serves its patrons day after day with "news" equally as unreliable as this "Associated Press Cable" and which steals the greater part of the actual news it does print from The Advertiser, squeals when one of its attempts to deceive is headed off.

If the Star-Bulletin has any reason to believe that The Advertiser has violated its obligation with the Associated Press it has only to report the matter to that organization to have this paper disciplined. But we advise our peeved young friend not to draw attention at the same, or any other time, to what masquerades in its own columns as "Associated Press Cables."

A START ON CIVIL SERVICE.

If House Bill 191, which forbids the discharge of any territorial or county employe who is a Civil War veteran or who may have been honorably discharged from the Army, Navy or Marine Corps, except for incompetency or misconduct, shown clearly, is to be the opening wedge for civil service regulations in territorial or county work, then we are heartily in sympathy with it. A start towards civil service rules must be made some time and the present is not too soon, while with those who have served the flag honorably it is perhaps better to begin than with others, who may only have served their party faithfully.

The present legislature, however, is not going far enough if it does not by amendment to the present laws or otherwise make it plain that any soldier or sailor honorably discharged in Hawaii is at once eligible for appointment to any territorial or county position. The learned minds in the city attorney's office opined some few months ago, it may be remembered, that whatever time a soldier may have spent here under his enlistment could not count as residence so far as securing public employment was concerned, under which opinion the sheriff was forced to dismiss a number of soldiers, including two ex-sergeants, he had secured for the city police force. Hawaii wants to retain every reputable American possible and the legislature should not adjourn until it makes it clear that honorably discharged soldiers are not disqualified—to say the least—from securing employment under Territory, city or county.

OUR WORTHY MAYOR.

Our worthy mayor objects to being styled Hon. "Jay" Fern and formally notifies The Advertiser that he will institute an action for damages against this paper if the offensive term is repeated. This is a sign of awakening intelligence on the part of our Chief Magistrate wholly welcome. We had not supposed that the Honorable Jay knew enough to take offense at anything and was concentrating his whole efforts on drawing his salary regularly and seeing that none of his entertainment allowance was allowed to rust so long as there were hole girls to bite and junes to groce. But it appears that Joseph has been consulting the dictionary and has made up his official mind that jests concerning his grandmother's tooth, references to his grammar, kindly hints that yellow shoes do not go well with a plug hat and such may be well within bounds, but to call him "Jay" is an insult, to be punished with all the severity a court may be capable of laying on.

We also have consulted the dictionary in an effort to learn under what charge we are to be held into court. From the Standard Dictionary we glean the following:

"Jay—A bird."

Now even our mayor must acknowledge that he is a bird.

"Jay—a garrulous, coward or slow-like bird, usually of brilliant coloring." Garrulous, which comes from the Latin word "to prattle" certainly offers our honorable mayor no room for an alibi, while "coward" implies a bill that is not hooked. The mayor's bills are not hooked, although some of them should be.

So far we fail to see where "Jay" involves us in a libel suit, neither can the dictionary note that: "Whenever the Jay has had the advantage of education from man he has shown himself an apt scholar" be construed as reflecting upon the honorable complainant, because he has.

According to the Standard, "Jay" is an American slang phrase for "a poor actor" or "a hamfatter." Possibly Joseph imagines he is not a poor actor.

Now, if the Honorable "Jay" Fern really does not like the pet name we have given him, in memory of Jay Gould, Jay Eye See and Mark Twain's bird with the acorn and in recognition of the fact that he sure is some bird himself, we have no objection to rechristening him, but it is unlike our ornament of the municipal headquarters to issue any ultimatum or to talk of instituting suits. Joseph will realize this some day and be so mortified that he will retire to a quiet corner and, in sheer disgust of himself, gnaw off one of his own hind legs.

WAYS AND MEANS DISSENION.

Now that the rejoicing is all over, Democrats are beginning to admit that everything is not going to run along so smoothly in the special session as it might. Mainland advices are to the effect that the ways and means committee of the house, which has been working over the new tariff schedules, is not the harmonious body the party would like to see, while the dissensions that have cropped up will probably not permit of the completion of the tariff measure by the fifteenth, as had been promised so confidently by Chairman Underwood. There is a smouldering fire in the ranks of the committee, is the report, that only needs a slight breeze to fan into a mighty blaze.

This is not unexpected, for friction is bound to arise in the ranks of the party which attempts to revise the tariff, whether the revision be up or down. It is in this respect that Roosevelt displayed great political acumen by staying off tariff revision during his last four-year term, leaving that as a legacy for his successor to cope with. The Democratic members are hopeful of settling their differences before the time comes to report the proposed measure to the party caucus. The thing that is worrying some of the leaders, however, is the fact that while the party has pledged itself to adopt a policy of economy along all the line, in order to make up deficiencies which may arise by reason of a lowering of the tariff duties, the appropriations for the congress just ended run far above the billion-dollar mark, aggregating, it is estimated, about seventy-five million dollars in excess of the appropriations of the previous congress. At a party caucus held early in the month, some pretty plain talk was indulged in, many prominent Democrats taking the view that this result was due to the fact that the responsibility for legislation was taken away from the Speaker and placed in the hands of a committee of fourteen members (constituting the ways and means committee) and that this committee was so engrossed with tariff matters that it was a physical impossibility to watch over the appropriations more carefully.

Many Democratic members expressed the belief at the caucus meeting that, after all, their party had made a mistake in shearing the Speaker of his power.

Some lively debate is expected when the caucus meets upon the convening of the special session. Even should the ways and means committee reach an amicable agreement upon a tariff revision measure to be reported, the Louisiana representatives and those from beet-sugar producing States will be on hand to fight free sugar to the last ditch, while Hawaii may have reinforcements to bring up. Of course, it is to be expected that they will be in the hopeless minority, but the fight will not be lost by default.

The situation in the senate, as far as the sugar schedule is concerned is still in a chaotic state. Very few of the new senators can be found who will commit themselves, preferring, as they say, to wait until the time comes for action before announcing their position. There are those who predict that the senate will not go any farther than the Lodge-Bristow amendment, others think it may go as low, but will not exceed the Williams' bill, providing for a cut of thirty-three and one-third per cent. This, of course, is all a mere matter of guesswork, but there are few who believe that the house free sugar bill will get through the senate.

WHAT HAWAII MUST FACE.

An example of the misstatements and half-truths already in circulation on the mainland concerning the sugar situation in Hawaii is furnished by the following, which appeared editorially in a recent issue of the Chicago Tribune:

One of the pleasant duties of the Wilson administration may be to set before the American people in official form the truth about the workings of the sugar tariff in Hawaii. The Hawaiian sugar planter is "protected" by a duty which taxes the table and pantry of every household in the United States. As a result of this tax, the sugar industry of Hawaii is enormously profitable.

One sugar planting corporation whose total investment is \$1,000,000 pays eighteen per cent per year on a capitalization of \$5,000,000, or ninety per cent per year on the actual investment. Another company pays about one hundred per cent per year on investment, though the exact figures are concealed. It is estimated that one-third of the total price of the Hawaiian sugar crop is net profit.

This is fine—for the sugar planters. But the theory of a protective tariff is that it builds up American industry. How does the sugar tariff square with this theory in Hawaii?

This way: There are about fifty important plantations in the Islands, all owned by corporations. There are only 604 native Americans employed on the plantations, nearly all as overseers. In a total population of nearly 200,000 only 1763 voters were registered as Americans when the last figures were taken.

So far as population is concerned, Hawaii is a Japanese colony. Over two-thirds of the population of the Islands is Asiatic—Japanese, Chinese, Koreans and Filipinos. Nearly three-fourths of all the plantation workers are Japanese.

The little clique of corporations which owns and runs Hawaii does not want Americans on the Islands. It wants orientals, because these, in the picturesque phrase of the Pacific Coast, will "work for nothing and board themselves."

The Hawaiian sugar planters have forced their way into the sugar trust and enjoy part of the profits of that monopoly. They tax American homes, instead of building them.

The territorial government of Hawaii keeps an immigration board at public expense to supply the planters with cheap labor.

The territorial legislature passed a law to punish with fine and imprisonment any person who shall "induce, entice or persuade" any "servant" under contract to quit his work.

If the sugar trust comes crying for the "right" to continue taxing 90,000,000 people the Wilson administration may conclude to tell the truth about Hawaii in official form, that Americans may see the sort of "home industry" they are asked to maintain.

Misleading as this is, it is only a fair sample of "free sugar" argument. It must be met by the presentation of the truth and Hawaii can not too soon establish a "press agent" bureau and a center of information at the National Capital.

THE PASSING HOUR.

That Turkish cruiser seems to be a great fighter when it gets among unprotected transports.

The way the new administration is mixing up things in California federal office circles makes us wonder when the cyclone will hit Hawaii.

A Kentucky farmer fell and broke his neck last week while running from a field to his home to escape a rainstorm. It seems to be impossible to cure Kentuckians of their horror of water.

It seems that just as soon as some member of the legislature introduces a resolution or a bill calling for money some other member introduces one to exempt something or somebody from taxes, abolish some form of revenue getting or raise the income tax exemption. If someone could only invent a financial system whereby an one would be taxed and everyone could get a government salary, what a hero he would be around the capital.

PUBLIC WORKS IS UNDER HOT FIRE

SENATORS FROM MISSOURI ON A NUMBER OF THINGS—PAY. ROLLS SHOW GROWTH.

Funds in the department of public works during the past year have been handled "with an utter abandon of the real value of money," according to expressions made in the senate chamber yesterday, following the beginning of an investigation by the ways and means committee of the payroll of that department as submitted by the acting head of that department.

The figures show that since January 1, 1912, when Marston Campbell was in charge, the Territory has been presented with an additional salary roll approximating \$5000 per year, securing therefore no additional help; and, as was intimated yesterday, made apparently with a desire of the department heads to express personal esteem for faithful subordinates.

More than half the increases in salaries came within a few weeks preceding the resignation of Mr. Campbell last year. The others have been made under the direction of H. K. Bishop, superintendent of public works. He was called before the ways and means committee in the senate yesterday to explain his reasons for ordering increases.

Boosts in Plenty.

Though the meeting was not public, it is understood that all the members of the committee as yet are unconvinced that the increases which began as Campbell was going out of office, are justifiable. The salary roll shows that Wheeler has profited most by the advances. A year ago he was receiving \$225 per month. This was advanced to \$250 per month from February 28, 1913, and dated from February 28, 1913. Wheeler has been receiving \$300 per month. This last raise is defended on the ground that Wheeler has been acting as superintendent. But at that he has been doing practically the same work he did under Marston Campbell for \$225 per month.

Robert N. Boyd as an engineer was taken off the day labor roll which gave him five dollars for every actual day's work he performed, to a position at \$150 per month. This took place October 31, 1912, according to the report. C. E. Calvert, the sampan collector, was given \$500 per year when Campbell increased his salary to \$85 per month beginning March 31, 1912. The oil tester, stenographer, inspectors and various engineers, together with the clerk and draftsman, were recipients of substantial rewards of public money from their appreciative chief.

"The people's mind you are not opposed to rewarding faithful employes," said a lawmaker yesterday, "but the practice should not proceed so far as to bankrupt a liberal appropriation and necessitate coming before the legislature with such a deficit as the department of public works presents."

Need Explanation.

Chairman Rice, who has a penchant for uncovering hidden things, snuffed significantly yesterday when he extended an invitation to the press to attend the investigation of the department of public works which he promises will be in earnest some day next week.

"Things don't look very encouraging," he said. "There are several items which need explanation."

Acting Superintendent Wheeler seemed chiefly concerned in learning whether the probe is to be inserted into the Campbell administration or the Bishop regime, or both. Beyond this Wheeler had no statement to give out.

The payroll report of the department shows that the amount paid out monthly up to December 31, 1911, was \$1,715. During the year ending December 31, 1912, this amount jumped to \$2,025 per month. The monthly pay to February 28, 1913, is given as \$2,160. This is an annual increase of \$534 over what was paid up to December 31, 1911, in this department.

Among those who have benefited in amounts of from five dollars to seventy-five dollars per month by these advances are:

A. C. Wheeler, acting superintendent; Benjamin K. Kane, clerk; Ethel E. Carter, stenographer; Frank M. Stillman, oil tester; F. G. Kirchoff, engineer; Robert N. Boyd, taken off daily payroll at five dollars per day and given \$150 per month; S. P. Chillingworth, Jr., inspector; Henry A. Bishaw, clerk; D. M. Woodward, chief clerk water works; Samuel K. Oneha, clerk; G. W. Baker, draftsman; F. M. Friessell, engineer water works; C. W. Calvert, collector, sampan.

Judiciary Building Query.

Another item which will come in for investigation will be that of the judiciary building. There is said to be an overdraft of approximately \$15,000 on the \$100,000, which the last legislature made for repairing and remodeling this building. Acting Superintendent Wheeler announced yesterday that he recently formally accepted this structure from the contractors as complete, basing his acceptance on the report of Ripley and Reynolds, the architects who prepared the plans and directed the work.

One cause of this deficiency, it is said, is an error in the specifications for the steel used in the building. The specifications were followed and the steel was found to be too long. It is claimed that an expense of \$5000 was incurred in this. This \$5000 is a portion of the \$15,000 deficit which the legislature is now asked to take from the treasury. If possible, it is said, the ways and means committee will attempt to fix responsibility for this as well as other supposed blunders, and if possible save the people of the Territory this money. Investigation of the salary roll and judicial building matters will, it is believed, open up a general investigation of numerous allegations which have been made against the department of public works and its management during the past year or two.

QUICK RELIEF OF ITCHING ECZEMA

Was Surprising—Inflammation Reduced in a Few Hours and Cure Soon Followed—Boy's Torture Had Been Intense for Years—Friend's Child had Eczema, Too.

MOTHER TELLS HOW CUTICURA CURED BOTH

"When my boy was six years old, he suffered terribly with eczema. He could neither sit still nor lie quietly. He would scratch himself with his nails and that only made them worse. A doctor treated him and we tried almost everything, but the eczema seemed to spread. It started in a small place on the lower extremities and spread for two years until it very nearly covered the back part of his legs to the knees. Finally I got Cuticura Soap, Cuticura Ointment and Cuticura Pills and gave them according to directions. I used them in the morning and that evening, before I put my boy to bed, I used them again and the improvement even in those few hours was surprising. The inflammation seemed to be so much less. I used two boxes of Cuticura Ointment, the same of the Pills and the Soap and my boy was cured. My son is now in his seventeenth year and he has never had a return of the eczema. "I took care of a friend's child that had eczema on its face and limbs and I used the Cuticura Soap and Ointment. They acted on the child just as they did on my son and it has never returned. I would recommend the Cuticura Remedies to anyone. Mrs. A. J. Cochran, 1823 Columbia Ave., Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 20, 1909."

FOR SKIN HUMORS

Torturing, disfiguring patches of humor on the skin, scalp or hands are instantly relieved and speedily cured, in the majority of cases, by warm baths with Cuticura Soap and gentle anointments of Cuticura Ointment. For eczema, rashes, itching, irritation, inflammation, dandruff, dry, thin and falling hair, for sensitive, antiseptic cleansing and all purposes of the toilet, these pure, sweet, gentle emollients are unrivaled. Cuticura Soap (C) to Cleanse the Skin, Cuticura Ointment (C) to Heal the Skin and Cuticura Pills (C) to Purify the Blood are sold everywhere. For full particulars, see the 25c. bottle of (C) to Purify the Blood, are sent free of cost to any address. Write to: Cuticura, 155 N. 9th St., Boston, Mass. Cuticura, 155 N. 9th St., Boston, Mass. Cuticura, 155 N. 9th St., Boston, Mass.

Adv.

NO "CITS" FOR THE ARMY MEN

CABLE FROM WAR DEPARTMENT REPEATS OLD ORDER—MUST BE "CREDITABLE."

There will be absolutely no modification of the army regulation which now requires all officers and enlisted men in the department of Hawaii to wear their uniforms at all times.

The Hawaiian department received direct instructions by cable yesterday from the war department that the regulation will be strictly adhered to, and no officer or enlisted man will be permitted to wear civilian clothing.

The officers of the staff are pondering over the cablegram, as the regulation is in the books and orders and the cable order received yesterday merely repeats what is already known and what is now lived up to strictly. There has been criticism of the regulation in The Advertiser, but no request for its modification has gone to Washington through military circles.

For the past two or three years the army people on Oahu have worn only uniforms and the civilian clothes they brought here are now out of date. Should any be compelled to wear civilian clothes it would be of the vintage of 1910 or thereabouts. By day khaki is worn by the officers and by night white uniforms, unless the weather is too cold, and the army man is conspicuous at all times. The love-lorn officer who would walk down lover's lane by moonlight with "the prettiest girl in town" hesitates, because his white uniform looms out of the dark byways as though a stage spotlight were centered upon him. The order received yesterday reads as follows:

"Officers and enlisted men on duty in the Hawaiian department will be in uniform at all times and will not appear in civilian dress unless on leave of absence or furlough immediately preparatory to leaving the islands. This rule will be rigidly adhered to."

"Every effort will be made to maintain as creditable an appearance as to uniforms as possible in view of the permanency of the garrisons of the Hawaiian Islands, and with the desirability of the officers presenting a proper appearance at evening functions, uniform regulations will apply in the Hawaiian department, as in continental United States. The exception providing the use of the white uniform may be extended in accordance with views of the new department commander."

LAWMAKERS WILL GO TO COLLEGE AGAIN

Junqueting for the house of representatives starts today, the first such journey of the session on the cards for the honorable members.

The house will work like the busy bee and at eleven-thirty o'clock, with the press and a number of clerks and other attaches of the lawmaking body, will take autos for a visit and tour of inspection of the College of Hawaii, on the invitation of President Gilman of the young institution.

A luncheon, prepared by the students of the college, will be served to the legislature at noon and during the afternoon it is probable some free-planting exercises will be indulged in. A trip over the college premises will complete that part of the packet. One or two experimental stations may be visited later on.